

The Wheeling Intelligencer.

ESTABLISHED AUGUST 24, 1852.

WHEELING, W. VA., FRIDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1891.

VOLUME XL--NUMBER 41.

THE GREAT DEBATE

Between The Two Candidates for Governor of Ohio.

McKINLEY AND CAMPBELL TALK

To a Good Humored Crowd of Thousands of their Partisans.

PROTECTION VS. FREE TRADE.

The Republican Leader's Sound Common-Sense Arguments

AGAINST CAMPBELL'S THEORIES.

The Democratic Candidate Tries to Evade the Silver Issue

BUT McKINLEY BRINGS IT OUT.

Campbell Talks Calamity, While McKinley Pounds the Solid Facts Based on Reason Into the Minds of the People--The Debate Affords a striking Contrast Between the Demagogic Methods of the Democratic Candidate, and the Dignified, Logical Methods of the Republican Leader--McKinley Stands for America and Campbell for Europe--Here is an impartial and Unbiased Report of Both Arguments--Read and Judge for Yourself.

Adm. Ohio, Oct. 8.--"The meeting of the Governors" will be a long remembered event in the history of Adm. and Hardin counties. For weeks the joint debate between Governor Campbell and Major McKinley has been referred as the impending battle of the giants and the discussion to-day fully demonstrated that McKinley and Campbell are indeed peers as exponents of the high and low tariff principles which they respectively espouse.

The town of Adm. was in gala attire today in honor of this great event, and not only did every front window present a likeness of either McKinley or Campbell, but from the very limbs of the trees were suspended above the streets the portraits of the distinguished Ohioans. Great decorative taste was displayed in the various triumphal arches, the most prominent of these structures being the non-partisan welcome arch which circled the main street and bore the words "Welcome to our leaders." From the apex were also suspended the portraits of McKinley and Campbell, and as the various marching clubs marched under the arch they cheered lustily for their respective leaders. By noon there were over 5,000 strangers in the city and, although great enthusiasm was manifested by both parties, the rivalry was a friendly one and entirely devoid of unpleasant incidents. Trans arriving are crowded, and numbers of enthusiastic Indians and Minnians are on the ground.

From early morning until the opening of the meeting the music of bands resounded through the streets, and occasionally a tin horn disturbed the martial melody. There was an object lesson, however, in these tin horns, for they were understood to be and labelled as the product of American tin. A hand walking cane, displayed with much ostentation by various marching clubs, was alluded to as having had origin in the tin mines of Dakota, and no occasion was lost to denounce in vigorous language the *bet noir* of Ohio Republicans--the "Ohio Democratic Tin Plate Lie." On the other hand, the Democrats retaliated by displaying a paraphernalia of badges bearing allusions to the inconsistency or impotency of the McKinley bill.

The Democratic ladies wore a distinctive badge, which attracted much attention and received special allusion by Governor Campbell. It bore the portraits of Governor Campbell, and below it were the significant words: "American wool, 34 cents on account of the McKinley bill." An American tin badge, displayed with equal pride by the Republican ladies, contained the portrait of Maj. McKinley, and bore the words: "Protection and Honest Money." There were many prominent Ohio politicians in the grand stand, and both parties were fairly well represented. Prof. H. S. Lehr, president of the State Normal University, and the projector of this famous meeting of the Governors, was the central figure, and entertained McKinley and Campbell at lunch.

THE GLADIATORS ARRIVE.

At 11:15 a special train, having Major McKinley, Senator Humphreys and others, rolled into the depot, and cheer after cheer arose as the Napoleonic features of the great exponent of protection were recognized by the multitude. The Major bowed smilingly to the crowd, and, quickly entering a carriage, was driven to the residence of Professor Lehr, under the escort of various marching clubs, led by an exultant brass band.

Promptly at 10:30 a Hocking Valley train, bearing about 1,000 cheering Democrats and Republicans, hove in sight, and attached to the rear was the special car "Buckeye," containing Governor Campbell, Dr. Norton, Chairman Norton, of the State central committee, Lieutenant Governor Marquis and a few other prominent Democrats. A repetition of the enthusiastic ovation extended to Major McKinley was the reception tendered to Governor Campbell. As the cheering multitude pressed around the carriage, in waiting to receive the governor, not a few insisted on shaking hands, and the proceedings were temporarily interrupted while the governor extended his hand to few of the more demonstrative. The band then struck up "The Campbells are Coming," and again a series of enthusiastic Democratic cheers rent the air.

The governor was rapidly driven to the residence of President Lehr, where he met Major McKinley, and they took lunch with Professor Lehr and a few personal friends. For a brief hour politics and the great struggle which is

being waged for partisan supremacy in the Buckeye State were forgotten, and these two gentlemen, each acknowledged by his opponents to be "The prince of good fellows," met in social friendship, in fulfillment of their mutual pledge at the opening of the contest, that there should be a campaign of measures and not of men, of principle and not of personality.

The meeting was held in the vast amphitheatre on the fair grounds. Great taste was displayed in the decorations and in the center of the grounds was a large pole from which floated proudly the stars and stripes. The artillery was called into requisition and as the two distinguished leaders appeared in sight a governor's salute was fired.

CAMPBELL OPENS

With a Calamity Speech Made Up of Free Trade Theories--Silver Issue Ignored.

The meeting was presided over by two chairmen, J. M. Van Fleet, of the Hardin county Democratic central committee, on behalf of the Democrats, and James B. Howe, of the Republican county committee, on behalf of the Republicans. It was 1:45 when the meeting was called to order by Rev. Campbell, the minister, and at that time fully 7,000 people were on the grounds. Chairman Van Fleet, the Democratic presiding officer, made a brief speech of congratulation to everybody and announced that Gov. Campbell had gained the privilege of opening and closing by casting lots. The gentleman committed a slight blunder by alluding inadvertently to Major McKinley as "Gov. McKinley," and the Republicans cheered lustily when the chairman blushed in confusion. Gov. Campbell, after being introduced as one of Ohio's greatest governors, launched into the debate.

I regret, said Governor Campbell in opening, that I have not time to properly present the indictment of that overgrown monster which is masquerading in the garb of protection, subsists on the wage worker and the agriculturist. [Applause.] Yearly, farming is growing more unprofitable, our commerce is swept from the seas, and that industry abandoned. Under protection the splendid palaces of protected manufacturers are crowning the hills while imported Huns, Italians and Bohemians are declaring American citizens. Those who are sometimes called "the rotten rich" are defying the people, seeking through a venal press to destroy the reputation, the honor and the estate of any who may wage war in the cause of the people. [Applause.] We are rapidly reaching a condition which was predicted by Abraham Lincoln, when he uttered these words: "As a result of the war corporations have been enthroned, an era of high prices will follow, the money power will endeavor to prolong its reign until all wealth is aggregated in the hands of the few and the republic is lost." [Applause.]

A CALAMITY SPEECH.

To convince you that prediction is being realized, I cite you to the utterance of a Republican Congressman (Butterworth), of Ohio, who said in Congress that he could, upon the ten fingers of his hands, count the men who had added more to this wealth in the last ten years than had been added to the wealth of all the agriculturists in any State in the Union. [Democratic applause.]

"The American Economist" says that the number of people in the United States who own their own homes have in twenty-five years fallen from five-eighths to three-eighths. How many years will it take for them to fall to one-eighth? In 1850, in this country, the capitalists owned 37 1/2 per cent of her wealth. To-day they own more than twice that amount of her wealth.

Bradstreet, an authority in this country, says the total failures in 1891 to date are 8,866, as compared with 7,538 in a like period of 1890, a gain of 17 per cent. This is under the McKinley bill. [Applause.] Yet in 1890 when Major McKinley accepted the nomination for Congress, he said that if his bill passed the Senate this country would witness a boom more marvelous than it had ever known. [Laughter.] Where is that boom? [Democratic applause.] "Free sugar, free sugar," from the Republicans. Were it not for the present abundant crops, the best in ten years, these failures would be a great deal worse than they are. One of the greatest causes of the depression and failures of the present season is that we are paying too much taxes. Major McKinley, on May 5, 1888, at Philadelphia, said that the tariff was a tax. [Democratic applause.]

Now, who pays that tax? The major says this tax is not paid by the consumer. Now, the Supreme Court of the United States, the authority in the land, decided that "a duty on imports is a tax that is paid by the consumer." [Democratic applause.]

TALKS THEORY AND IGNORES FACTS.

In 1870 William Richardson, once a member of the Court of Claims and ex-Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, in reply to the inquiry of Senator Sherman, said that the importer adds the duty to the cost of the goods and the consumer pays it.

Gov. Campbell here caused a board to be hoisted from the stage, on which he demonstrated by methods of book-keeping the alleged injustices of high tariff. A man goes to England and purchases goods to the amount of \$5,000. The average duty on these goods would be \$3,000, making \$8,000, the total sum paid by the importer. Here another board was hoisted on which this \$8,000 was charged up to profit and loss, indicating that if the importer did not charge the duty to the consumer, he would lose the \$3,000 paid in duties. Thus, the foreigner had not paid that tax. Another board was hoisted on which it was shown that the foreigner paid the tax, the cost price of the goods when offered to the American consumer would be \$5,000 instead of \$8,000, which would be absolute free trade. Now, when genuine reciprocity comes in we will have, not a little one-sided reciprocity with the little countries of South America, but substantial free trade with England, France and the world. [Applause.]

The Governor then read a letter from James G. Blaine, dated June 10, 1884, in which that gentleman said ordinary window glass and glassware, rubber goods, coal, kerosene, lead and articles in which lead is the chief exponent, could be produced as cheaply in the United States as in any part of the world. Mr. Campbell then said: I will call your attention to the length of time and the amount of protection many of these infant industries have had and

are now having. Glassware of the common kind has been taxed since 1789. [Laughter.]

CHEWING CHESTNUTS.

The duty under the tariff of 1833 was 40 per cent. Major McKinley raised it to 60 per cent, although Mr. Blaine said seven years ago that it could be produced as cheaply in this country as anywhere else in the world. [Applause.] The fact is, this kind of war is made cheaper than anywhere else, and is shipped all over the world. Yet 50 per cent of the former rate was added to protect it against a competition that does not exist. [Laughter.] Glass chimneys, from 45 per cent under the tariff of 1833, the major raised to 60 per cent. We have been taxed 100 years on cotton cloth which Mr. Blaine says can be made here as cheaply as anywhere else. Why not, since we grow the cotton? Yet under the McKinley bill the tax was raised from 45 to 62 per cent.

Before the McKinley bill a five pound blanket cost to make \$2.50. The labor cost was 35 cents and that blanket is now protected under the McKinley bill to the amount of \$2.25. And that, they would say, is to equalize the cost of labor between this country and England. [Laughter.] Expensive carpets are put up from 49 to 65, and cheaper ones from 40 to 50 and 55 per cent.

Continuing, Governor Campbell said taxes had been doubled since the war and then read from the certificates of the Republican Secretary of the Ohio State Board of Equalization, showing that in ten years the appraised value of farm land has depreciated \$98,000,000. Have other classes suffered alike? [Voice--"Carnegie."] Yes, Carnegie has \$30,000,000 of it. [Laughter.]

THE FARMERS WERE THERE.

In spite of this depreciation in farm lands, the report of Superintendent Porter, of the Census Bureau, shows that in the ten years the State of Ohio has increased in wealth \$243,000,000. How much have the farmers gotten of that? [Applause.]

Is there a farmer in sound of my voice who is better off now than he was in 1880?

[Cries of "yes, yes."] Where is he?

"Here we are," from various portions of the house, and general laughter. "But he has more mortgages, and has seen more sheriff sales," shouted a Democratic agriculturist, and a dozen others, "Yes, right."

I state it as a fact that not one farmer in 10,000 in Ohio is as well off to-day as in 1880. [Right, right, that's a fact," shouted various voices.]

The Major says they don't feel the tariff taxation; but they feel it when they compare their condition now with that of ten years ago. Last October the tariff of this country was raised from 47 to 60 per cent for the avowed purpose of benefitting labor and increasing its compensation. Will every laboring man in this audience who has had his wages increased since the McKinley bill passed please stand up and be counted.

No one stood up and the Democrats cheered lustily.

A LITTLE DEMAGOGY.

I want Major McKinley, when he replies, to tell this audience where these workmen are who have got better wages under his tariff [Applause]. In this country there have been great manufacturing establishments which have reduced wages since the passage of the McKinley bill, and I don't know one which has increased them [Cheers]. In the iron industry we have had more strikes which are unsuccessful since the passage of that bill than in three years before. I hold in my hand a list of thirty establishments, including Carnegie's, working 36,390 men, in which organized labor is banished. I will ask the Major if he favors the banishment of organized labor from the great factories of the country. [Cheers.]

I have said before that the United States Glass Company, organized since the passage of the McKinley bill, and which has thrown out of employment already 500 men, is a trust. I say now that they are a trust by their own confessions. What do those companies consolidate for? To reduce the expenses--to control the product which they organized for, and they don't like to be called a trust because trust is an unpopular word in this country. It was not in the dictionary until after the high tariff laws were passed. The glass manufactured at Tiffin, Findlay and Fostoria, I understand, is made by Belgians, and imported to this country. I want to say now that if I had my way I would put a prohibitive tariff upon some things [applause], and the first thing would be upon an alien who comes here without the intention of becoming an American citizen, and with the intention of displacing American workmen. [Great applause and prolonged cheering.]

McKINLEY'S REPLY.

He Answers Campbell's Free Trade Theories With a Sound Argument Based on Facts.

Col. Howe, Republican chairman of the meeting, introduced Major McKinley as the "Ideal typical American, one known not only at home but abroad" [Applause.]

It gives me pleasure, said Major McKinley after the ovation which greeted his appearance had subsided, to greet this great audience, and, a special pleasure to speak from the same platform and to the same audience with Governor Campbell, that we may present the cause that we respectively represent. The issues between the parties, for which for the moment we stand, fixed not by ourselves, but by the platforms of our respective parties. There is one or two of them which I propose to present. One of them is the question of silver. One of the other the question of taxation. One relates to the standard with which we shall measure our exchanges with each other and the rest of the world, and the other relates to the methods of taxation by which we shall raise revenues for public purposes.

Upon this question of silver the Democratic platform has declared for free and unlimited coinage of the silver of the world as freely as gold is now coined and upon the ratios now fixed. The Republican party stands opposed to that, insisting that it can't be safely done until the great commercial nations shall have fixed the ratio between gold and silver. The Republican party stands, therefore, for a dollar worth 100 cents, whether it be gold or silver or paper, and approves of the legislation of the last Congress, which requires the

government to buy 4,500,000 ounces of silver every month at its market value.

CAMPBELL VOTED WITH McKINLEY THEN.

Free and unlimited coinage would invite the silver producers of the world to bring their 70 cents worth of silver to mints of the United States to be coined into a silver dollar, the government by its law compelling this people to take it for 100 cents. The Republican party says that if there is to be any profit in this matter of money-making, it should go to the government. When we sell our labor or our crops we want to get for them the money that is as good as the thing we give for that money, and we want the thing we get to be unvarying in value and not only good to-day but good every day of the week, of every year and good wherever trade goes. Governor Campbell said in one of his speeches that I had voted for free and unlimited coinage of silver. So I did in 1877. I voted to reinstate the ancient silver dollar to its coinage. Silver had been stricken from our coinage in 1873 by both political parties. In 1878, being in favor of both gold and silver as money to be kept at parity, one with the other, I voted for a restoration of the silver dollar. [Applause.]

Governor Campbell and I voted together once. [Cheers and laughter.] We have voted together more than once. [Renewed cheers.] In 1886 he voted against free and unlimited coinage of silver. He is for it now. [Great cheering.] He was right then. He is wrong now. [Laughter.] I have twice voted--and I do not know but oftener--against the free and unlimited coinage of silver.

The other issue between the Democratic and Republican platform is the one relating to the tariff. Governor Campbell does not like protection now. In a former Congress, Mr. Morrison brought in a bill which provided for only about a 20 per cent reduction of the tariff. Governor Campbell voted with me. [Laughter and cheers.]

Governor, (addressing Governor Campbell), you were right then [cheers], an I, Governor, you did not want to vote for the Mills bill, either, did you? [Great laughter and cheers.] Governor Campbell has a right to change his mind. It is a poor man who sacrifices right for consistency. [Applause.]

PLAIN, COMMON SENSE.

Fellow citizens, there are only two ways to test the great question of public policy, one by reason of argument, the other by experience and history. The Governor's platform commits him to a tariff for revenue only, that is a tariff upon foreign products levied with no other object in view but revenue, unmindful of every other consideration but revenue, not caring for the industries and occupations of the people. A tariff that will produce the most revenue is the tariff which the revenue tariff policy maintains to-day. A revenue tariff will raise revenue for government; a protective tariff will do that. A revenue tariff will do nothing more; a protective tariff, besides raising revenue will also stimulate the industries of the people, encourage the skill and genius of American citizens, develop the resources of the government and secure to us, as it has done in the past fifty years, the rank in mining, agriculture and manufacturing. Tell me why the foreign producer should be permitted to enjoy this market equally with the American citizen; why he should have the same privilege to enter this market with his competing product as the American citizen enjoys. The foreign producer contributes not one dollar to our State, county or municipal improvements or expenses. He is beyond our jurisdiction.

You can't reach him. You can't compel him to pay one cent tax. They say the tariff is a tax and the governor cites a number of things to show that we pay the tax. Great God, do you have to have a chart to tell a man [Great laughter] a chart to point out to you the poverty in the midst of plenty and prosperity? Who pays the tax? Cut nails can be bought for 150-100 cents on a pound. Steel rails can be bought for \$30 a ton, 8% above the average price in Liverpool. The tariff is \$13.44 a ton.

NOT A NEW THING.

The Governor complains that in this iniquitous law of 1890, we gave a rebate of 99 per cent on imported raw material, made into a finished product when entered for the export trade. That rebate principle has been in every tariff law since the second administration of George Washington. It was in the Mills bill, which the Governor voted for. Let me remind the Governor, while on the subject of rebate, that the committee on ways and means, over which Mr. Morrison presided, presented a report which was written by that able Democrat, Mr. Abram S. Hewitt, of New York, recommending that a rebate of 99 per cent be given on imported raw material entered after finished for the export trade. He recommended it as in the interest of labor, stating that it furnished just so much labor to America which would be employed abroad, and the very proposition he suggested and which every Democratic member of the Ways and Means Committee voted for, is in the new tariff law and the provision made which Governor Campbell clamors so loudly. Now, I want to give you some experience, for that is a better teacher than a chart. [Laughter.] There is nothing in history, or our own experience to justify a reversal of our protective system, or change our protective laws. A low tariff has always increased the importation of foreign goods, multiplied our foreign obligations, produced a balance of trade against us, supplanted the Democratic producer and manufacturer, undermined domestic prosperity and robbed labor of its just rewards.

FACTS FROM HISTORY.

Hiorce Greeley, the late distinguished editor and founder of the New York Tribune, summarized in the most striking manner the effects to the country of the two tariff systems. In 1809 he wrote: "Our years of signal disaster and depression have been those in which our ports were easily flooded with foreign goods, those which intervened between the recognition of our independence and the enactment of the tariff of 1789; those which followed the close of our last war with Great Britain and were signalized by immense importations of fabrics; those of 1833 to 1842 when the compromise of 1833 began to be seriously felt in the reduction of duties on imports, and those of 1854, 1857 when the Polk-Walker tariff of 1846 had time to take full effect. No similarly sweeping reversions and prostrations ever take place, I think none

could take place, under the sway of efficient protection."

Mr. Clay, in 1832, after promising that the seven years preceding the passage of the tariff of 1824 had been the most disastrous, while the seven following the passage of the act had been the most prosperous that our country had ever known, said this transformation of the country from gloom and distress to brightness and prosperity was mainly the work of a legislation fostering American industry instead of allowing it to be controlled by foreign legislation cherishing foreign industry.

The prosperity and wealth of every nation must depend upon its producing industry. The farmer is stimulated to exertion by finding a ready market for his surplus products and benefited by being able to exchange them without loss or expense of transportation for the manufacturers which his comfort or convenience requires. This is always done to the best advantage where a portion of the community in which he lives is engaged in other pursuits.

In one of Governor Campbell's speeches he quoted from James G. Blaine, the gifted American statesman. [Prolonged applause.] Carl Schurz made the same quotation against Mr. Blaine, to which that gentleman made a reply at Canton last year. Among other things he said the only tariff the United States ever had approaching free trade was that made after the war of 1821; in 1833 and 1840, and every one led to prostration in this country which lasted until there was a protective tariff. [Applause.]

HISTORY'S TESTIMONY.

There is the testimony of history. Let us compare the United States with Great Britain. Our proportion of foreign commerce of the world in 1850 was 28-10, in 1870, 24-5-10, in 1880, 21-2-10. Great Britain between 1870 and 1880 lost 13 per cent of her trade and the United States gained 22 per cent trade.

The governor talks about our commerce on the seas. We have the greatest international commerce in the world. The entire internal commerce of the United States is greater than the whole commerce of Great Britain, France, Germany, Russia, Holland, Belgium and Austria-Hungary. They talk about a protective tariff breaking down our foreign markets. It has built them up. We have freer trade under this new protective law than we ever had under any revenue law.

Fifty-six per cent of the value of imports under this new law during the last eleven months were absolutely free to the American people. The Mills bill that Governor Campbell voted for made only forty-four per cent of them free. Governor Campbell asked me if I was in favor of organized labor. I want to answer him now. I am not only in favor of organized labor, but always have been. I am not only in favor of organized labor at home, but I am in favor of defending labor and home products from the cheap labor of other countries.

HE CONCLUDES.

The governor complains that real estate has been lessened in value. The Board of Equalization reduces the tax values of farm lands, but that does not affect the real value of the farm. Here Major McKinley produced the prices of a number of articles, showing them to be cheaper now than ever before.

At the conclusion of Major McKinley's speech, his adherents burst into cheers and prolonged applause, and hats and parasols were waved in the air and a band began to play. It was some minutes before Governor Campbell could obtain order and not until Major McKinley had signalled to his friends to subdue their enthusiasm.

Campbell Closes.

Ladies and gentlemen, said Governor Campbell, I concur most heartily with Major McKinley that this is the greatest and best and proudest nation on earth, but unlike him, I would distribute that greatness and that wealth as God distributes the dew of heaven upon the unjust as well as the just. [Prolonged applause and cheers.]

You find lay glass workers who have had your meagre wages reduced, you steel workers of Cleveland who have had your pitance further cut down, you must not grumble, because your poverty adds to some other man's wealth. [Cheers.] A voice--"Give it to him." "I will take care of him now if you will just let me alone. [Laughter.] This is a good natured fight, for we are both good men. However, as only one of us can be Governor, and I am there already, why perhaps I had better stay. [Great laughter.] The Major has not pointed out one wage worker as I requested him in all this broad land who has had his wages raised on account of the McKinley bill. [Applause.] The Republican song this year is "with sugar and tin we are sure to win." [Laughter.] They took tariff off sugar to make it cheap and they put on the tariff on tin to make it cheap. [Great laughter.] But no acrobat was ever able to keep two horses going in different directions without falling to the ground. [Renewed laughter.] I will ask whether sugar was not reduced by the Mills bill, and whether in the ways and means committee when the question was up for discussion, he did not oppose any reduction in sugar?

McKINLEY REPLIES.

"I want to say in answer to the courteous query of Governor Campbell," said Major McKinley, "that the Mills bill did reduce the tariff on sugar [good, good,] about 18 or 20 per cent. In the ways and means committee room of the House of Representatives in the last Congress that revised the tariff I was in favor of reducing the tariff on sugar, raw and refined, 50 per cent, thinking we might need the revenue and giving no bounty to the sugar producers. That was my position. [Applause.]

"I just wanted to know," resumed Gov. Campbell, "whether the people owed all of that free sugar to the Major or not, and I have found they don't. [Laughter.]

We are paying about sixteen millions duty upon tin, an increase of one million under the McKinley bill. Finally they claimed to establish the industry in Piqua. There is a man in this audience who was told by the proprietor of the Piqua works that he had spent \$100 establishing that industry. [Great laughter.]

The \$100 was spent establishing that industry in the purchase of a stamp to make this badge inscribed, made out of steel and California tin. [Laughter.] "How about the eighty cent dollar?" cried some one from the audience.

Major McKinley said, replied the Governor, the Republican party had done all the financial legislation in this country for 30 years. If there is any

80 cent dollars in this country it is a Republican dollar. The governor now devoted some time to refuting the Republican claims that tin was manufactured in the United States, and insisted that the few samples were merely being manufactured for campaign purposes.

FORCED TO MENTION SILVER.

Again the cries of "Silver," "Silver," broke out from the audience. "The only trouble I and my friends have about the money of this country," said the governor, "is not as to the kind of dollars we get, but as to the distribution of these dollars among the people. [Right, right,] and Democratic applause." The major predicted that after his bill passed wool would be worth 40 cents a pound. The only thing your farmers need now is to find some fellow who will pay you that. [Great applause.] John Sherman says the effect of protection in all industries has been to greatly reduce the price. So the price of your wool is to be reduced by the tariff. [Laughter.]

At the conclusion of the joint debate the two speakers were taken in a carriage and under escort of various marching clubs, were driven throughout the city, while cannon boomed and bands played in triumph.

CLEVELAND MAKES A SPEECH.

The Democratic Mass Meeting in New York--He Attempts to Sound a Keynote for Next Year.

New York, Oct. 8.--The Democratic mass meeting at Cooper's Union was attended by a crowd that filled the house to overflowing, while the crowd outside was large enough to fill three halls as large as the one selected for the mass meeting. At 8:20 o'clock Charles W. Dayton called the assemblage to order and announced ex-President Grover Cleveland as president of the meeting.

When Mr. Cleveland appeared he was greeted with vociferous and long continued applause. Waving his hand for silence he began:

MY FELLOW CITIZEN:--The Democratic party has at all times been by profession and by tradition the party of the people. I say by profession, and tradition, but I by no means intend to hint in the use of this expression that in its conduct and action it has failed to justify its profession, or been recreant to its tradition. It must, however, be admitted that we have had our seasons of revival when the consciousness of what true Democracy really means, has been especially awakened and we have been unusually aroused to a lively appreciation of the aggressive acts and activity which conscience exacts of those who profess Democratic faith and who are thus enlisted in the people's cause.

We contemplate to-night such a revival and the stupendous results which have thus far attended it. In view of these things we cannot be honest and sincere and fail to see that a stern and inexorable duty is now at our door.

We saw the money of the people unnecessarily extorted from them under the guise of taxation.

We saw that this was the result of a scheme perpetrated for the purpose of exacting tribute from the poor for the benefit of the rich. We saw growing out of this scheme the wholesale demagoguery and corruption of the people whom it impoverished.

We saw waste and extravagance raiding the public treasury and justified in official places while economy in government expenditures was ridiculed by those who held in trust the people's money.

We saw the national assemblage of the people's representatives transformed to the mere semblance of a Legislative Assembly by the brute force of a violently exacted majority and by unprecedented arbitrary rulings while it was jeeringly declared by those who usurped its functions to be deliberative body.

Then it was that the Democratic party determined to battle against these abuses.

As results of the struggle then entered upon the popular branch of the next Congress, the party which lately impudently arrogated to itself the domination of that body will find hardly more than one-fourth of its seats. Democratic Governors occupy the enemy's strongholds in Iowa, Massachusetts, Ohio, Wisconsin and Michigan. In Pennsylvania the election of a Democratic governor presented conclusive proof of Republican corruption and Republican dishonesty detected.

I do not forget that we are gathered to ratify State nominations, and that we are immediately concerned with a State campaign. If we fail to retain ascendancy in the Empire State, no matter upon what issue it is lost, it will be claimed as the verdict of our people against the principles and platform of national Democracy.

Mr. Cleveland closed by paying a handsome tribute to the Democratic candidate for Governor, Hon. R. P. Flower. Mr. Cleveland was frequently interrupted by applause.

In opening, Governor Hill said the present campaign involved the same contest as in recent years--a contest between political honesty on the Democratic side and political hypocrisy on the Republican side. He then reviewed the points and plank urged in and by the Democratic and Republican platforms.

Closing his discussion of tariff measures, Governor Hill said: "Our opponents, notwithstanding the popular uprising of last fall, not only refuse to repeal the McKinley bill, but have the sublime assurance to assert that the tariff question is settled. I tell them that no question can be regarded as settled in this country until it has been rightly settled. That they discover that the agitation will continue until justice is done and that all their efforts to prevent it will prove unavailing."

In dealing with the currency question, the speaker said: "The Democratic party has planted itself firmly and soundly upon the principle of bimetalism. The Sherman law is a degradation of the currency--a prolific mother of unequal dollars, a miserable make-shift, an unworthy subterfuge." Governor Hill closed by referring to Senator Fassett's connection with the World's Fair. Its loss to New York, he said, was due to Mr. Fassett's desire to humiliate the city and his dislike for the local officials.

Weather Forecast for To-day.

For West Virginia, Western Pennsylvania and Ohio, generally fair, anticyclonic temperature, northerly winds.

TEMPERATURE YESTERDAY.

As furnished by C. SCHNEPP, druggist, Opera House corner:

7 a. m. 53 2 p. m. 63

8 a. m. 54 4 p. m. 65

9 a. m. 55 5 p. m. 65

10 a. m. 55 6 p. m. 65

11 a. m. 55 7 p. m. 65

12 m. 55 8 p. m. 65

Weather--Cloudy.